factors such as availability of surpluses for export, agricultural production, industrial production, availablility of credit, inflation rate, domestic demand, domestic policies as also global factors such as global trading environment, economic situation in our trading partner countries, external demand for our products etc. However, it can be said that a deregulated environment in terms of simplification of procedures etc. contributes to faster growth in exports, as compared to a totally regulated export-import regime.

(b) The principal commodities in respect of which exports registered an increase in dollar terms during April-September, 1992 as compared to the corresponding period last year include Engineering Goods, Electronics and computer software, Chemicals and related products, Leather manufactures, Textiles, Sports Goods, Handicrafts, Carpets, Petroleum products etc.

(c) The EXIM Policy, 1992-97, *inter alia*, aims to promote efficient and internationally competitive import substitution and self-reliance under a de-regulated framework for foreign trade.

(d) There is a time lag in realising the impact of import substitution on actual imports. However, the principal commodities in respect of which imports registered a decline in dollar terms during April-September, 1992 as compared to the corresponding period last year include Newsprint, Machine tools, Transport equipment, Artificial resins and plastic materials etc.

पूर्वी जर्मनी की रुग्ण कम्पनियों में भारतीय कम्पनियों द्वारा पूंजी निवेश

3650. **श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कौन-कौन सी भारतीय कम्पनियों ने पूर्वी जर्मनी की रुग्ण कम्पनियों में अपनी पूंजी लगाई है; और

(ख) उनके पूंजी निवेश का अनुपात क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सलमान खुर्शीद): (क) और (ख) इस अवधि में भूतपूर्व पूर्वी जर्मनी में संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी स्थापित करने के संबंध में मैसर्स ऊषा रेक्टीफायर कार्पो लि०, नई दिल्ली और मैसर्स ऊषा प्लेसी नेटवर्क्स (प्रा०) लिमि०, नई दिल्ली नामक दो भारतीय कंपनियों का केवल एक प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किया गया है। प्रस्तावित संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी में उनकी इक्विटी धारिता नीचे दी गई है:—

ऊषा प्लेसी नेटवर्क्स (प्रा०) लि०	25%
ऊषा रेक्टीफायर कार्पो लि०	24%

Role of NAM regarding erstwhile Yugoslavia and Iraq

3651. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NAM Summit in Jakarta failed to pass resolutions on crucial issues like the happenings in erstwhile Yugoslavia and the Anglo-American-French imposition of the no-fly Zone in Iraq; and

(b) what was the role of the Government of India and the Prime Minister in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The recent NAM Summit which was held in Jakarta in September 1992 adopted a Communique which covered a range of political issues including Yugoslavia and Iraq. The Jakarta Summit expressd grave concern over the tragic situation in Bosnia Herzegovina and particularly condemned the massive atrocities being committed against the peoples of that Republic. On Iraq, the Summit welcomed the end of the war and the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty. At the same time it urged all parties to make serious efforts to overcome any residual problems. The final document makes no specific

reference to the imposition of the no-fly zone in Iraq.

(b) India played a constructive role in mobilising a consensus within the Non-Aligned Movement on all important issues and in ensuring that all our concerns were adequately reflected in the Communique.

Role of NAM on Iraq issue

3652. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state what role the NAM and Government of India in particular played during the NAM Summit in Jakarta in condemning and foiling, US efforts to dismember Iraq on the pretext of saving the Shiites in the South of Iraq and Kurds in North?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): The recent NAM Summit which was held in Jakarta in September, 1992 adopted a Communique on a range of political issues including the situation in Iraq and Kuwait. The NAM Summit welcomed the end of the war and the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty and at the same time urged all parties to make serious efforts to overcome any residual problems. The Summit endorsed the belief that NAM has a constructive role to play in the rebuilding of the region. India played its traditional important role in evolving a balanced approach on this issue.

US Interference in a business deal

3653. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the reaction of Government over the US interference forcing an Indian firm to drift away from selling chemical to Syria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): The Government is fully committed to curbing proliferation of chemical weapons. In keeping with this commitment, Government controls the exports of certain dual purpose chemicals (i.e. chemicals that have civilian as well as military uses). Some other countries too have restraints on exports of such chemicals.

In July, an Indian firm had attempted to export a dual purpose chemical (Trimethyl Phosphite) to Syria without obtaining necessry clearance from Government. The export consignment was returned to India. Action has been initiated against the Indian firm by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for allegedly violating the regulations of the EXIM Policy.

Trade agreements with Israel

3654. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a trade protocols, agreements or MOU with Israel, if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) what are the items being imported and exported from Israel/India;

(c) The special norms and criteria laid down for Imports and Exports with Israel; and

(d) whether India could import from Israel as per MOU certain items against Rupees payment or Import/Export on barter system or otherwise; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not signed any trade protocol, agreement or MOU with Israel.

(b) Items of export to Israel are gems and jewellery, cashew, handicrafts, cotton yarn, fabrics, etc. Imports from Israel include pearl, crude minerals, organic chemicals, machinery, etc.

(c) The Exports and Imports are governed as per the Import-Export Policy. No Special norms and criteria